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TEGG'S  
FIRST BOOK  
OF  
GEOGRAPHY

For Children,

DESIGNED  
FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

WITH ENGRAVINGS.

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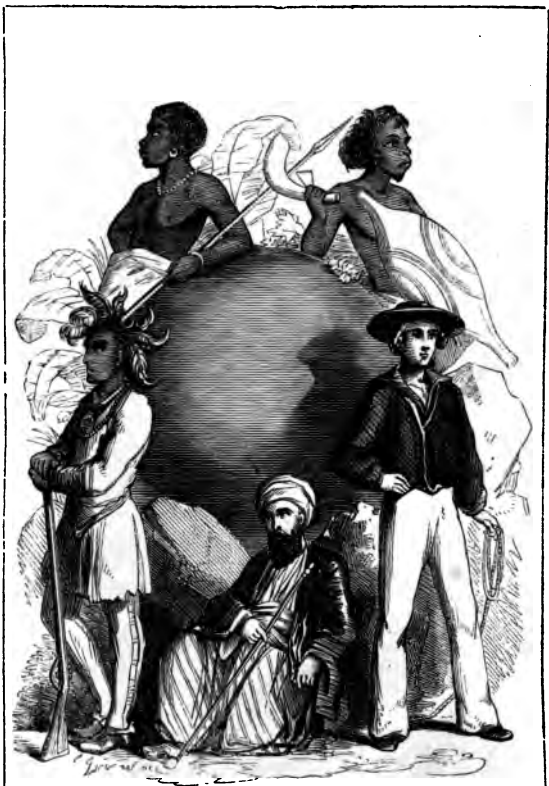
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TEGG'S  
FIRST BOOK  
OF  
GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN,

DESIGNED

*For the Use of Families and Schools:*

CONTAINING

LESSONS IN THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY,  
GEOGRAPHY, AND STATISTICS,

ADAPTED FOR THE

YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

LONDON:

WILLIAM TEGG AND CO., 85, QUEEN STREET,  
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1858.





JOHN CHILDS AND SON, PRINTERS.

## PREFACE.

THIS little book is an introduction to the study of Geography, for those children who have been taught the elements of English Grammar and Arithmetic. It is intended as a companion to Tegg's series of "First and Second Books for Children," on the usual branches of a good education. The aim of the writer has been accuracy, brevity, and adaptation to their wants and capacities.

This book must be studied along with a set of good maps.\* The learner should be made to point out every place here mentioned on the map of the particular country of the lesson for the day, and to tell its geographical position.

He will be here taught the position of the

\* Mr. A. G. Findlay's *Junior Atlas of Modern Geography*.

earth in the universe, and in the solar system ; the heavenly bodies around us ; the nature of the circles on the globe ; the use of maps ; and the principles of latitude and longitude. He will also be instructed in the geographical features of all the continents, with their extent and boundaries ; their political divisions and population, including their countries, empires, kingdoms, and states ; the capital cities of each country, with the number of their inhabitants ; and their subdivisions and chief towns, with the population of the whole according to the latest census.

85, *Queen Street, Cheapside.*

FIRST BOOK  
OF  
G E O G R A P H Y.

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ASTRONOMICAL PRINCIPLES.



*Question.* WHAT is meant by the solar system? *Answer.* That part of the material universe to which our earth belongs.

*Q.* What is the solar system composed of?  
*A.* The Sun, which is the central body, with about sixty primary planets, twenty secondary

planets or satellites, and an unknown number of comets.

*Q.* What are the primary planets? *A.* Bodies of a globular form, like the earth, which revolve round the sun, in orbits or paths nearly circular.

*Q.* How many of these have been known from the earliest ages of the world? *A.* Six: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

*Q.* What is the distinction between these anciently known planets and those recently discovered? *A.* These are visible to the naked eye; those are not.

*Q.* How many primary planets revolve round the sun in the space between Mars and Jupiter? *A.* About fifty-two have been recently discovered: but they are all very small in comparison of the rest.

*Q.* What curious conjecture has been made concerning their origin? *A.* That they are the fragments of a larger planet which once revolved in the space between Mars and Jupiter, and was burst by an explosion.

*Q.* What seems to confirm this conjecture? *A.* Their distances and times of revolution round the sun do not differ much from each other; and their form is not round like that of the other planets.

*Q.* How many primary planets revolve round *the sun in the space* beyond Saturn? *A.* Two *have been discovered*, of large size, extended

orbits, and long periods; Uranus, and Neptune.

*Q.* What are secondary planets? *A.* Satellites or moons which revolve round the primary planets, as the latter do round the sun.

*Q.* Name the primary planets which are accompanied by moons, and the number of each? *A.* The Earth, one; Jupiter, four; Saturn, eight; Uranus, six; Neptune, one.

*Q.* What are comets? *A.* Planets which have in general very distant orbits and very lengthened periods; they are only visible when they are near the sun.

*Q.* How many comets are known to belong to the solar system? *A.* Only four: Halley's, Biela's, Encke's, and Faye's; the periods of the latter three are very short. More than 130 comets have been visible at different times, but the extent of their orbits and the lengths of their periods are unknown.

#### FORM OF THE EARTH.

*Q.* What is the form of the Earth? *A.* Spherical, or more like that of an orange.

*Q.* What is the length of its mean diameter and circumference? *A.* The former about 7912 miles, and the latter about 24,856 miles.

*Q.* In what time does the Earth revolve on

its axis, or polar diameter? *A.* In a sidereal day, or 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.1 seconds, or nearly 24 hours.

*Q.* What circles are drawn on the globe which represents the Earth? *A.* The equator, the parallels of latitude, the meridians, the ecliptic, the horizon, the tropics, and the arctic and antarctic circles.

*Q.* What is the equator? *A.* A circle drawn at an equal distance from the two poles or extremities of the axis of the globe.

*Q.* What is the use of the equator? *A.* To divide the globe into two hemispheres, the northern and the southern; and to enable us to determine the latitude of a place.

*Q.* What is the latitude of a place? *A.* Its shortest distance from the equator, north or south of that line.

*Q.* What are parallels of latitude? *A.* Circles drawn parallel to the equator, through every degree of latitude, or through every 5 or 10 degrees according to the size of the globe, to assist in finding the latitude.

*Q.* What are meridians? *A.* Great circles drawn through the poles and through every place on the globe.

*Q.* What is the longitude of a place? *A.* The distance of its meridian east or west from the first meridian, measured on the equator.

*Q.* What is the first meridian? *A.* In this *country*, the first meridian is that which is

drawn through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

*Q.* What is the use of the first meridian?

*A.* To divide the globe into two hemispheres, the eastern and the western, and to enable us to find the longitude.

*Q.* What is the ecliptic? *A.* A great circle drawn on the globe representing the annual path of the sun, or the position of its vertical rays on the surface of the earth, for every day of the year.

*Q.* What is the horizon of any place? *A.* A great circle on the globe, which divides it into two hemispheres, and separates the visible half of the heavens from the invisible.

*Q.* What are the tropics? *A.* The two parallels of latitude, north and south, which limit the position of the vertical rays of the sun. The one is called the tropic of Cancer, and the other the tropic of Capricorn.

*Q.* What are the arctic and antarctic circles? *A.* The two parallels of latitude which limit the oblique rays of the sun, when his direct rays are on the tropics.

*Q.* What are the zones on the surface of the globe? *A.* The space between the tropics is called the torrid zone; between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle, the north temperate zone; between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle, the south temperate zone; and between the arctic and antarctic



circles and the poles, the north frigid and south frigid zones.

*Q.* How are circles divided and subdivided ?

*A.* Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees ; every degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes ; every minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds ; and so on.

*Q.* How are these divisions and subdivisions marked ? *A.* Degrees are marked by a small circle ; minutes by an acute accent ; seconds, by two such accents ; &c. Thus,  $51^{\circ} 29' 30''$ , means 51 degrees, 29 minutes, and 30 seconds.

*Q.* What is the length of a degree on the surface of the earth ? *A.* Nearly 70 British miles.

*Q.* What are the minutes of a degree in a great circle of the earth called ? *A.* Geographical or nautical miles.

*Q.* What is the relation between geographical and British miles ? *A.* That 60 geographical miles are nearly equal to 70 British miles ; or, more exactly, to  $69\frac{1}{20}$  British miles.

*Q.* How is the geographical position of a place determined ? *A.* By its latitude and longitude.

*Q.* What are the limits of latitude ? *A.* The equator and the poles ; latitude on the equator being marked  $0^{\circ}$  on the meridian line, and at the poles  $90^{\circ}$  N. and  $90^{\circ}$  S.

**Q.** What are the limits of longitude? **A.** The opposite halves of the first meridian; the half of this circle which passes through Greenwich being marked  $0^{\circ}$  on the equator, and the other half  $180^{\circ}$  E. or W.; all other meridians being marked E. on the right of the first meridian and W. on the left.

**Q.** What is a map? **A.** A representation of the whole or any part of the earth's surface on a plane or flat surface.

**Q.** What is a map of the world? **A.** A projection or drawing of the surfaces of the eastern and western hemispheres on the plane of the meridian  $20^{\circ}$  W. of Greenwich.

**Q.** How are the cardinal points of the compass understood on maps? **A.** In all maps the top is considered the north, the bottom the south, the right side the east, and the left the west.

**Q.** How are the latitude and longitude marked on maps? **A.** In a map of a particular country or part of the world, the latitude is marked at each side in degrees, or degrees and minutes, and the longitude at top or bottom; but in a map of the world, the latitude is marked round the meridian circle, and the longitude on the equator.

**Q.** In a map of a particular country how is it known when it is north or south of the equator? **A.** When the degrees of latitude increase from the bottom to the top, it is in

north latitude ; and when they decrease it is in south latitude.

*Q.* How is it known when it is east or west of the first meridian ? *A.* When the degrees of longitude increase from left to right, it is in east longitude ; and when they decrease, it is in west longitude.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.



*Q.* WHAT is Geography ? *A.* A description of the earth's surface.

*Q.* How is the earth's surface divided ? *A.* Into two parts, land and water.

*Q.* How much space does the earth's surface

face occupy? *A.* Nearly two hundred millions of square miles.

*Q.* What is a square mile? *A.* A space of ground one mile long and one mile broad, containing six hundred and forty acres.

*Q.* How much space does the land on the earth's surface contain? *A.* About fifty-five millions of square miles.

*Q.* How much space does the water on the earth's surface contain? *A.* About one hundred and forty-five millions of square miles.

*Q.* What are the natural divisions of the land? *A.* Continents, peninsulas, isthmuses, islands, promontories, capes, plateaus, mountain-ranges, plains, valleys, &c.

*Q.* What are the natural divisions of the water? *A.* Oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, channels, archipelagoes, straits, estuaries, lakes, rivers, harbours, &c.

*Q.* What is a continent? *A.* A very large tract of land; as the Continent of Europe.

*Q.* How many continents are there in the world? *A.* Five: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.

*Q.* What is meant by the Old World? *A.* The large united triple continent composed of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and situated in the eastern hemisphere.

*Q.* What is meant by the New World? *A.* The large united double continent composed of North and South America, and situated in the western hemisphere.

*Q.* What is the reason of the distinction between the Old and the New World? *A.* The history of the Old World is known from the creation of Adam; but that of the New, only from the year 1492, A.D., when it was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

*Q.* What is a peninsula? *A.* A part of a continent chiefly surrounded by water; as the Spanish Peninsula.

*Q.* What is remarkable in the form of peninsulas? *A.* That, in general, they assume a tapering form towards the south; as in the south of Arabia, Hindoostan, and the Eastern Peninsula.

*Q.* What is an ocean? *A.* A very large expanse of water, as the Atlantic Ocean.

*Q.* How many oceans are there in the world? *A.* Five: The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic.

*Q.* What is the name given to all the water on the surface of the earth? *A.* The Ocean; and sometimes, The Sea.

*Q.* What is a sea? *A.* A smaller expanse of water than an ocean; as the North Sea.

*Q.* What is an isthmus? *A.* A narrow portion of land between two oceans, two seas, or two portions of the same sea; as the Isthmus of Panama or Darien.

*Q.* What is an island? *A.* A tract of land either large or small, wholly surrounded by water; as Great Britain, or St Helena.

*Q.* What is a cape? *A.* A tapering portic

of land projecting into the sea ; as the Cape of Good Hope.

*Q.* What is a coast ? *A.* The land bordering on the sea ; as the coast of England.

*Q.* What is a shore ? *A.* The part of a coast washed by the waves of the sea ; as the shore at Brighton.

*Q.* What is a promontory ? *A.* A cape with elevated land at its extremity ; as the promontory of Ceuta.

*Q.* What is a bay ? *A.* A portion of an ocean or sea which runs into the land with a wide opening ; as the Bay of Biscay.

*Q.* What is a gulf ? *A.* A portion of an ocean or sea which has a narrower opening than a bay ; as the Arabian Gulf.

*Q.* What is an inland sea ? *A.* A portion of the ocean which runs far into the land ; as the Baltic or the Mediterranean.

*Q.* What is an archipelago ? *A.* A part of an ocean or sea studded with islands ; as the Greek Archipelago.

*Q.* What is a channel ? *A.* A passage of water between an island and a continent, or between two islands ; as the English Channel.

*Q.* What is a strait ? *A.* A narrower passage than a channel ; as the Strait of Dover.

*Q.* What is a sound ? *A.* A narrower passage than a strait ; as the Baltic Sound.

*Q.* What is a delta ? *A.* A tract of land formed by the deposit of a river at its mouth, or by the separation of its waters there into several branches ; as the Delta of the Nile.

Q. What is a plateau or table-land? A. A large flat tract of land raised above the ordinary level of a country; as the plateau of Valdai in Russia.

Q. What are steppes, prairies, savannahs, and pampas? A. Large flat tracts of land at the ordinary level of a country, uncultivated and overspread with grass and other herbage.

Q. What are oases? A. Fertile spots of land occurring in sandy deserts; as the great oasis of the Libyan Desert.

Q. What is a naze, ness, or point? A. A portion of land like a cape, but on a smaller scale; as the Naze in Norway, Fifeness, and Lizard Point.

Q. What is a head or headland? A. A portion of land like a promontory, but on a smaller scale; as Mizen Head.

Q. What is a lake? A. An expanse of water surrounded by land; as the Lake of Geneva.

Q. What is a large lake sometimes called? A. A sea; as the Caspian Sea.

Q. What is a river? A. A constant stream of fresh water rising in the land, running through it for many miles, and then discharging itself into the sea; as the Thames.

Q. What is an estuary or frith? A. The mouth of a river so wide as to admit the sea to a considerable distance into the land; as the *estuary* called the Bristol Channel; the Solway

*Q.* What is a creek, cove, or loch? *A.* A small arm of the sea running into the land; as the Cove of Cork; Loch Linnhe.

*Q.* What is a road or roadstead? *A.* A part of the sea near the coast, where vessels may ride with comparative security; as Yarmouth Roads.

*Q.* What is a harbour, haven, or port? *A.* A place of security for ships close to the land; as Cork Harbour, Milford Haven, Devonport.

*Q.* What other portions of land are on the earth's surface besides the five continents? *A.* The collection of large and small islands scattered through the ocean, at a distance from continents, called Oceanica, or Oceania.

*Q.* How is Oceanica divided? *A.* Into three parts, called Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

*Q.* What islands are included under the name Malaysia? *A.* Malaysia, or the Asiatic Archipelago, includes Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice islands, the Philippines, &c.

*Q.* What islands are included under the name Australasia? *A.* Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Norfolk, New Caledonia, &c.

*Q.* What islands are included under the name Polynesia? *A.* New Zealand, and the numerous groups scattered over the Pacific Ocean, including the Society Islands, Sandwich Islands, &c.



# EUROPE.

## NATURAL FEATURES.



**Q.** WHAT is the situation of the Continent of Europe? **A.** It lies in the northern hemisphere, in the north-western part of the old world, and almost entirely within the north temperate zone.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Europe? **A.** The Arctic Ocean on the north, the Mediterranean on the south, Asia on the east, and the North Atlantic Ocean on the west.

**Q.** What is its extent? **A.** Its length from *Cape St Vincent* in Portugal, to the north-

eastern extremity of Russia in Europe, is 3500 miles; and its breadth varies from 757 miles, the distance between Dantzic and Odessa, to 1750 miles, the distance between the North Cape and Cape Matapan in the Morea.

Q. What are its inland seas? A. The White Sea, the Baltic or East Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, and the Caspian Sea.

Q. Where is the White Sea? A. In the north of Russia.

Q. The Baltic? A. Surrounded by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark.

Q. The Mediterranean? A. Between Europe and Africa.

Q. The Black Sea and Sea of Azof? A. The most eastern portions of the Mediterranean.

Q. The Caspian Sea? A. Between Europe and Asia.

Q. Where is the German Ocean? A. It is that part of the North Atlantic Ocean situated between Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

Q. The English Channel? A. Between England and France.

Q. The Strait of Dover? A. The narrowest part of the English Channel; its width is about 20 miles, and its greatest depth about 200 feet.

Q. Where is the Skager Rack? A. The entrance to the Baltic between Sweden and Denmark.

Q. The Kattegat? A. The channel of the Baltic between Sweden and Denmark.

*Q.* What straits are in the Kattegat? *A.* The Sound,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide; the Great Belt, 8 miles; and the Little Belt, three quarters of a mile.

*Q.* Name the gulfs in the Baltic? *A.* Riga, Finland on the east, and Bothnia in the north.

*Q.* Where is the Bay of Biscay? *A.* In the North Atlantic, west of France and north of Spain.

*Q.* Where is the Strait of Gibraltar? *A.* It is at the entrance to the Mediterranean, between Europe and Africa, being 13 miles wide and 1000 feet deep.

*Q.* What is the length and greatest depth of the Mediterranean? *A.* Its length is 2400 miles, and greatest depth above 6000 feet.

*Q.* What European gulfs and seas are in the Mediterranean? *A.* The gulfs of Lyons, Genoa, and Venice (the Adriatic), in the north; and the Archipelago (the Egean), Sea of Marmora (the Propontis), Black Sea (the Euxine), Sea of Azof, and the Levant, in the east.

*Q.* What straits connect these seas? *A.* The Dardanelles (Hellespont); Constantinople (Thracian Bosphorus); and Jenicale (Cimmerian Bosphorus).

*Q.* What advantages does Europe possess over other continents? *A.* Its numerous seas, bays, and gulfs; its position in the north temperate zone; and its length of sea-coast, which is nearly 20,000 miles.

*Q.* What peninsulas are in the north of Eu-

rope? *A.* Scandinavia, including Sweden and Norway; and Jutland, or continental Denmark.

*Q.* What peninsulas are in the south of Europe? *A.* Iberia, including Spain and Portugal; Italy; the Morea (the Peloponnesus), or modern Greece; and the Crimea, south of Russia.

*Q.* What are the most important islands belonging to Europe? *A.* The British isles, including Great Britain and Ireland, with the smaller isles attached to them; as Man, Anglesea, Scilly, Wight, the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland; and those in the Channel, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.

*Q.* What islands are situated in the Kattegat, or entrance to the Baltic? *A.* Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, Moen, Femern, Langeland, Alsen, and some smaller ones.

*Q.* What islands are in the interior of the Baltic? *A.* Rugen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland, Aland, Oesel, and Dago.

*Q.* What islands are in the North Atlantic at a distance from the continent? *A.* The Azores, 800 miles west of Europe; Iceland, bordering the arctic circle; the Faroe, north-west of Shetland; and the Loffoden, west of Norway.

*Q.* What islands are in the Arctic or Northern Ocean? *A.* Nova Zembla, Waygatz, and Spitzbergen, with the greater part of Greenland.

*Q.* What islands are in the Mediterranean?

*A.* Corsica and Sardinia in the Tuscan Sea ; the Balearic, or Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, and Formentera, east of Spain ; Sicily and Malta, south of Italy ; the Ionian, west of Greece ; the Grecian, in the Archipelago and off the west coast of Asia Minor ; Candia or Crete, south of the Archipelago ; and Cyprus, in the Levant.

*Q.* What straits are in the Mediterranean ?

*A.* Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia ; and Messina, between Sicily and Naples.

*Q.* What is the most northerly point in Europe ? *A.* The North Cape in the isle of Mage-røe in the Arctic Ocean, off Norway.

*Q.* What are the principal capes in Europe ?

*A.* The Skaw in Jutland ; La Hogue in France ; Ortegal and Finisterre in the west, and Trafalgar, with Europa and Tarifa points, in the south of Spain ; Roca and St Vincent in Portugal ; Spartivento and di Leuca in Italy ; Matapan in the Morea ; and Passaro in Sicily.

*Q.* What ranges of mountains are in the north of Europe ? *A.* The Scandinavian chain, consisting of the Langfield, Dovrefield, and Kolen ranges ; and the Uralian chain, forming the chief boundary between Europe and Asia.

*Q.* Where is the Caucasian chain ? *A.* Between the Caspian and the Black Sea, Mount Elburz, which is 18,500 feet above sea-level, being the highest in Europe.

*Q.* What mountain chains are in the south of Europe ? *A.* The Balkan chain in Turkey.

the Alps in Switzerland, the Carpathian in Austria, and the Apennines in Italy.

**Q.** What mountains are in the middle and south-west? **A.** The Hercynian in Germany, the Cevennes and Vosges in France, the Pyrenees between France and Spain, and the Sierra Nevada in Spain.

**Q.** What volcanic mountains are in Europe? **A.** Vesuvius in Naples, Etna in Sicily, and Hecla in Iceland.

**Q.** What rivers run into the Caspian Sea? **A.** The Volga and the Ural, which rise in the Valdai hills in Russia.

**Q.** What river runs into the Sea of Azof? **A.** The Don, whose chief tributaries are the Vorona and the Donetz in Russia.

**Q.** What rivers run into the Black Sea? **A.** The Dnieper and Dniester in Russia, and the Danube, which traverses part of Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

**Q.** State the courses of the Rhine and the Rhone? **A.** Both proceed from the Swiss Alps in opposite directions. The Rhine runs through the Lake of Constance, Germany, France, and the Netherlands, and falls into the German Ocean by its mouths the Waal, the Meuse, the Leck, and the Old Rhine. The Rhone runs through the Lake of Geneva and France, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons.

**Q.** What lakes are in the north of Europe? **A.** Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, and Ilmen, in Russia, and Wener, Wetter, and Maeler, in Sweden.

*Q.* What lakes are in the south? *A.* Constance, Lucerne, and Geneva, in Switzerland; Maggiore, Lugano, and Como, in Italy.

#### POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

*Q.* How is Europe politically divided? *A.* Into empires, kingdoms, and states.

*Q.* What are the empires in Europe? *A.* Five: Austria, Britain, France, Russia, and Turkey.

*Q.* What are the kingdoms? *A.* Fourteen: Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

*Q.* What are the republics? *A.* Seven: Switzerland, San Marino, Andorra, Hamburg, Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen.

*Q.* What are the other states? *A.* The Germanic and the Italian states, containing Grand Duchies, Duchies, Electorates, &c., with the Popedom.

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

*Q.* What countries belong to the British Empire in Europe? *A.* The British Isles, the Channel Islands, and Heligoland in the North Atlantic, Malta and the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, and Gibraltar.

*Q.* What countries are in the British Isles?

*A.* England in the south, Wales in the middle, and Scotland in the north of Great Britain; and Ireland, to the west of Great Britain.

*Q.* What are the capitals or chief towns of these countries? *A.* Of England and Wales, London; of Scotland, Edinburgh; and of Ireland, Dublin.

*Q.* What was the population of these cities in 1851? *A.* London nearly 2½ millions; Edinburgh upwards of 160 thousand; and Dublin nearly 260 thousand.

*Q.* How many counties are in England and Wales? *A.* Forty in England and twelve in Wales, making fifty-two in all.

*Q.* How many counties are in Scotland and in Ireland? *A.* Thirty-three in Scotland, and thirty-two in Ireland.

*Q.* Enumerate those counties in England which have assize towns of the same name? *A.* Twenty-two: Durham, Lancaster, York, Lincoln, Cambridge, Chester, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, Oxford, Buckingham, Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Southampton.

*Q.* Enumerate those which have assize towns of different name, and the names of the towns? *A.* Eighteen: Northumberland, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Cumberland, *Carlisle*; Westmoreland, *Appleby*; Norfolk, *Norwich*; Suffolk, *Ipswich*; Essex, *Chelmsford*; Salop, *Shrewsbury*; Somerset, *Bridgewater*; Middlesex, *London* and *West-*



*minster*; Rutland, *Oakham*; Kent, *Maidstone*; Surrey, *Southwark*; Sussex, *Lewes*; Berks, *Reading*; Wilts, *Salisbury*; Dorset, *Dorchester*; Devon, *Exeter*; Cornwall, *Launceston*.

Q. Name some other important towns, and the counties in which they are? *A. Manchester* and *Liverpool*, Lancaster; *Leeds*, *Sheffield*, and *Hull*, York; *Bristol* and *Cheltenham*, Gloucester; *Bath*, Somerset; *Wolverhampton*, Stafford; *Birmingham* and *Coventry*, Warwick; *Brighton*, Sussex; *Portsmouth*, Hants; *Plymouth* and *Devonport*, Devon.

Q. State those counties in Wales which have assize towns of the same name? *A. Eight*: Caernarvon, Denbigh, Montgomery, Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, Caermarthen, Pembroke.

Q. State those which have assize towns of different names, with the names of the towns? *A. Four*: Anglesea, *Beaumaris*; Flint, *Mold*; Merioneth, *Dolgelly*; and Glamorgan, *Cardiff*.

Q. Enumerate those counties in Scotland which have chief towns of the same name? *A. Twenty-three*: Stirling, Perth, Clackmannan, Kinross, Forfar, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Cromarty, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton.

Q. Enumerate those which have chief towns of different names, with the names of the towns? *A. Ten*: Fife, *Cupar*; Kincardine, *Stonehaven*; *Caithness Wick*; Ross, *Tain*; Sutherland, *Dor-*

*nock* ; Orkney and Shetland, *Kirkwall* ; Berwick, *Greenlaw* ; Roxburgh, *Jedburgh* ; Bute, *Rothsay* ; Argyle, *Inverary*.

Q. Name some other important towns, and the counties in which they are? *A. Dundee*, Forfar; *Leith*, Edinburgh; *Paisley* and *Greenock*, Renfrew; *Glasgow*, Lanark.

Q. Enumerate those counties in Ireland which have chief towns of the same name? *A. Seventeen*: Donegal, Londonderry, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, Longford, Dublin, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford.

Q. Enumerate those which have chief towns of different names? *A. Fifteen*: Antrim, *Carrickfergus*; Tyrone, *Omagh*; Down, *Downpatrick*; Fermanagh, *Enniskillen*; East Meath, *Navan*; West Meath, *Mullingar*; Louth, *Dundalk*; King's County, *Tullamore*; Queen's County, *Maryborough*; Kildare, *Athy*; Leitrim, *Carrick-on-Shannon*; Mayo, *Castlebar*; Clare, *Ennis*; Tipperary, *Clonmel*; and Kerry, *Tralee*.

Q. What was the population of the countries in the British Isles, in round numbers, at the census in 1851? *A. England and Wales*, 18 millions; Scotland, 3 millions; Ireland, 7 millions; smaller islands, half a million; in all, nearly 29 millions.

## THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Q. What are the boundaries of France? *A.* The English Channel and Belgium on the north; Spain and the Mediterranean on the south; Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, on the east; and the Bay of Biscay on the west.

Q. What is the capital city of France; and its population? *A.* PARIS, containing upwards of one million of inhabitants.

Q. How is France divided? *A.* Into 86 departments; 24 north-eastern; 27 north-western; 17 south-eastern; and 18 south-western.

Q. Name some of the most important towns in the north-eastern departments, with the departments to which they belong? *A.* PARIS, Isle of France; *Versailles*, Seine-et-Oise; *Amiens*, Somme; *Lille*, Nord; *Rheims*, Marne; *Metz*, Moselle; *Strasbourg*, Bas Rhin; *Besançon*, Doubs; and *Dijon*, Cote d'Or.

Q. Name some in the north-western departments? *A.* *Rouen*, Seine Inferieure; *Caen*, Calvados; *Brest*, Finisterre; *Tours*, Indre-et-Loire; *Orleans*, Loiret; *Nantes*, Loire Inferieure; *Angers*, Maine-et-Loire; *Limoges*, Haute Vienne; and *Poitiers*, Charente Inferieure.

Q. Name some in the south-eastern departments? *A.* *Lyons*, Rhone; *St Etienne*, Loire; *Nimes*, Garde; *Grenoble*, Isere; *Avignon*, Vaucluse; *Marseilles*, Bouches du Rhone; and *Toulon*, Var.

Q. Name some in the south-western departments? *A. Bordeaux, Gironde; Toulouse, Haute Garonne; Montpellier, Herault; and Perpignan, Pyrenees Orientales.*

Q. What was the population of France in 1851? *A. About 36 millions.*

#### THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Q. What are the boundaries of the Austrian empire? *A. Prussia on the north; Italy and the Adriatic on the south; Russia on the east; and Germany, Switzerland, and Sardinia on the west.*

Q. What is the capital of this empire; and its population? *A. VIENNA, containing upwards of 430 thousand inhabitants.*

Q. How is the Austrian empire divided? *A. Into 21 governments; 11 German; 2 Polish; 6 Hungarian; and 2 Italian.*

Q. Name some of the chief towns and the governments to which they belong? *A. VIENNA, Lower Austria; Linz, Upper Austria; Gratz, Styria; Trieste, sea-coast; Prague, Bohemia; Brunn, Moravia; Lemberg, Galitzia; Pesth-Buda, Hungary; Kronstadt, Transylvania; Milan, Lombardy; and Venice, in a government of the same name.*

Q. What was the population of Austria in 1851? *A. About 37 millions.*

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Q. What are the boundaries of Russia in Europe? A. The Arctic Ocean on the north; the Black Sea, part of Asia, and the Caspian Sea on the south; Asia on the east; the Baltic Sea and the rest of Europe on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the empire; and what its population? A. PETERSBURGH, containing upwards of half a million of inhabitants.

Q. How is Russia in Europe divided? A. Into 8 great divisions, and 55 governments.

Q. Name the great divisions, and the number of governments they contain? A. The Baltic provinces, 5 governments; Great Russia, 19; Little Russia, 4; South Russia, 6; West Russia, 8; East Russia, 8; and Polish Russia, 5.

Q. Name some of the chief towns with governments of the same name? A. ST PETERSBURGH, *Moscow, Novgorod, Jaroslav, Koursk, Kaluga, Tula, Archangel, Kiev, Kharkov, Minsk, Mohilev, Wilna, Astrakan, Kasan, and Warsaw.*

Q. Name some with governments of different name? A. *Mittau, Courland; Riga, Livonia; Orlov, Orel; Odessa, Kherson; Kitchinev, Bessarabia; Tcherkask, Don Cossacks; Jitomir, Volhynia; and Volgsk, Saratov.*

Q. What was the population of Russia in Europe in 1850? A. About 62 millions.

## THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Q. What are the boundaries of Turkey in Europe? A. Austria and Russia on the north; the Mediterranean on the south; the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, on the east; and the Adriatic with part of Austria on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the empire? A. CONSTANTINOPLE, containing about half a million of inhabitants.

Q. How is Turkey in Europe divided? A. Into ten large provinces or countries; and these again into pashalicks.

Q. Name the provinces and their chief towns? A. Romelia, *Constantinople*; Thessaly, *Larissa*; Epirus, *Janina*; Albania, *Skutari*; Herzegovina, *Mostar*; Croatia, *Banialuka*; Bosnia, *Bosnaserai*; Servia, *Belgrade*; Bulgaria, *Sophia*; Wallachia, *Bucharest*; Moldavia, *Jassy*.

Q. What is supposed to be the population of Turkey in Europe? A. About 20 millions.

## THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Prussia? A. The Baltic on the north; Austria and parts of Germany on the south; Russia on the east; and parts of Germany on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom, and what its population? A. BERLIN, containing upwards of 450,000 inhabitants.

Q. What are the divisions of Prussia? *A.* Six Intra-Germanic and four Extra-Germanic provinces.

Q. Name the Intra-Germanic provinces and their chief towns? *A.* Brandenburg, *BERLIN*; Saxony, *Magdeburg*; Westphalia, *Munster*; Rhenish Prussia, *Cologne*; Pomerania, *Stettin*; Silesia, *Breslau*.

Q. Name the Extra-Germanic provinces? *A.* East Prussia, *Konigsburg*; West Prussia, *Dantzic*; Posen, with a town of the same name; Neuchatel, *Le Locle*.

Q. What was the population of Prussia in 1852? *A.* Nearly 17 millions.

#### THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway? *A.* The Arctic Ocean on the north; the Baltic on the south and east; and the North Atlantic on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? *A.* *STOCKHOLM*, containing upwards of 93 thousand inhabitants.

Q. What are the great divisions of Sweden and their chief towns? *A.* Three: Swealand, containing *Stockholm* and *Upsal*; Gothland, *Gottenburg* and *Carlsrona*; Nordland, *Hernosand* and *Tornea*.

Q. What are the great divisions of Norway and their chief towns? *A.* Sondenfields, *Christiania* and *Drammen*; Nordenfields, *Bergen* and

*Trondheim*; Nordlandens, *Tromsø* and *Hammerfest*.

Q. What was the population of Sweden and Norway in 1850? A. Nearly 5 millions.

#### THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Denmark? A. The entrance to the Baltic on the north and east; Germany on the south; and the German Ocean on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? A. COPENHAGEN, containing about 130,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Denmark divided? A. Into the Insular and Peninsular provinces.

Q. What are the Insular provinces and their chief towns? A. Zealand, containing COPENHAGEN and *Elsinore*; Funen, *Odensee*; with Laaland and Falster in the Baltic; the Faroe in the North Atlantic; and Iceland and Greenland on the Arctic circle.

Q. What are the Peninsular provinces and their chief towns? A. Four: Jutland, containing *Aarhus* and *Aalborg*; Sleswick, *Flensborg* and *Sleswig*; Holstein, *Altona* and *Kiel*; and Lauenburg, having a town of the same name.

Q. What was the population of Denmark in 1856? A. Two millions and six hundred thousand.



## THE KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

Q. What are the boundaries of Holland?

A. The German Ocean on the north and west; Belgium on the south; and Germany on the east.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? A. AMSTERDAM, containing about 220,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Holland divided? A. Into ten provinces, besides the portions of Limburg and Luxemburg, which belong to the Dutch crown.

Q. Name six of the most important provinces with their chief towns? A. North Holland, *Amsterdam* and *Haarlem*; South Holland, *Rotterdam*, *the Hague*, and *Leyden*; Zeeland, *Middelburg*; North Brabant, *Bois-le-Duc*; and Utrecht and Groningen, with towns of the same name.

Q. What was the population of Holland in 1855? A. About 3 millions and a half.

## THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

Q. What are the boundaries of Belgium?

A. Holland on the north; France on the south; Germany on the east; and the German Ocean on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? A. BRUSSELS, containing about 250,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Belgium divided? A. Into nine

provinces, including portions of Limburg and Luxemburg.

Q. Name six of the most important provinces, with their chief towns? A. East Flanders, *Bruges*; West Flanders, *Ghent*; Hainault, *Mons* and *Tournay*; South Brabant, BRUSSELS and *Louvain*; and Antwerp and Liège, with towns of the same name.

Q. What was the population of Belgium in 1855? A. About 4 millions and six hundred thousand.

#### THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of Bavaria? A. Saxony and the Saxon states on the north; Austria on the south and east; and Wurtemberg with other German states on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? A. MUNICH, containing upwards of 132,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Bavaria divided? A. Into eight circles: Upper and Lower Bavaria; the two Palatinates; Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia; and Swabia.

Q. What are the chief towns of these circles? A. *Landshut*, *Spires*, *Ratisbon*, *Baireuth*, *Anspach*, *Augsburg*, and *Wurzburg*.

Q. What was the population of Bavaria in 1855? A. Upwards of 4 millions and a half.

## KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

Q. What are the boundaries of Hanover?  
 A. The North Sea, Holstein, and Mecklenburg on the north; Brunswick and Prussia on the south; Prussia on the east; and Holland on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom and what is its population?  
 A. HANOVER, containing about 43,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Hanover divided?  
 A. Into several districts, having chief towns of the same name.

Q. Name them?  
 A. HANOVER, *Hildesheim*, *Lüneburg*, *Stade*, *Osnabrück*, or *Osnabrück*, *Clausthal*.

Q. What was the population of Hanover in 1852?  
 A. About 2 millions.

## KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

Q. What are the boundaries of Saxony?  
 A. Prussia on the north and east; Austria and Bavaria on the south; Prussia and the states of Hesse on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom and what is its population?  
 A. DRESDEN, containing about 109,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Saxony divided?  
 A. Into several districts, having chief towns of the same name: DRESDEN, *Leipsic*, *Zwickau*, and *Bautzen*.

Q. What was its population in 1855?  
 A. Upwards of 2 millions.

## KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

*Q.* What are the boundaries of Wurtemberg?  
*A.* Baden on the north and west; Switzerland on the south; and Bavaria on the east.

*Q.* What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population?  
*A.* STUTTGARD, containing nearly 47,000 inhabitants.

*Q.* How is Wurtemberg divided?  
*A.* Into 4 circles: Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, and Jaxt, containing the towns *Stuttgart, Tubingen, Ulm, and Halle.*

*Q.* What was the population of Wurtemberg in 1854?  
*A.* Nearly 2 millions.

## THE GERMAN STATES.

*Q.* What is the position of the German States?  
*A.* The middle of Germany, extending from the Baltic to Switzerland.

*Q.* How many states are included in the Germanic Confederation?  
*A.* Thirty-five: including one empire, six kingdoms, six grand duchies, eight duchies, one electorate, one landgrave, eight principalities, and four free towns.

*Q.* Name the empire and kingdoms, with the number of votes they possess in the German Diet?  
*A.* Austria, 4; Prussia, 4; Denmark, 3; Bavaria, 4; Hanover, 4; Saxony, 4; Wurtemberg, 4.

*Q.* Name the states with the number of their

votes? *A.* Two Mecklenburg states, 3; three Hessen states, 7; Brunswick, 2; Oldenburg, 1; Nassau, 2; Luxemburg, 3; four Saxon states, 4; two Anhalt states, 2; two Schwatzburg states, 2; two Lippe states, 2; two Reuss states, 2; Waldeck, 1; and Lichtenstein, 1.

*Q.* Name the Hanse towns, with the number of their votes, and the population of each?

*A.* *Hamburg*, 164,000; *FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAYNE*, 64,000; *Lubeck*, 26,000; and *Bremen*, 60,000; having each 1 vote.

*Q.* Name the chief towns in some of the German states? *A.* *Carlsruhe*, Baden; *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*, Hessen states; *Schwerin* and *Strelitz*, Mecklenburg states; *Altenburg*, *Gotha*, *Meiningen*, and *Weimar*, Saxon states; *Bernburg* and *Dessau*, Anhalt states.

*Q.* What was the population of the Germanic Confederation in 1854? *A.* About 40 millions.

#### KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

*Q.* What are the boundaries of Spain? *A.* France and the Bay of Biscay on the north; the North Atlantic and Mediterranean on the south; the Mediterranean on the east; and the North Atlantic and Portugal on the west.

*Q.* What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? *A.* *MADRID*, containing about 220,000 inhabitants.

*Q.* How is Spain divided? *A.* Into 49 provinces (including the Balearic and Canary Isles),

whose names are the same as those of their chief towns.

Q. Name those provinces whose chief towns have a population above fifty thousand? *A. Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Granada, Malaga, Valencia, and Barcelona.*

Q. Name those whose population is above twenty thousand? *A. Xeres de la Frontera, Ecija, Cordova, Murcia, Lorca, Cartagena, Orihuela, Alicante, Reus, Saragossa, and Santiago de Compostella.*

Q. What was the population of Spain in 1850? *A. About 15 millions.*

#### THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

Q. What are the boundaries of Portugal? *A. Spain on the north and east; and the North Atlantic on the south and west.*

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? *A. LISBON, containing nearly 300,000 inhabitants.*

• Q. How is Portugal divided? *A. Into 17 districts (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira islands), whose names are the same as those of their chief towns.*

Q. Name some of the chief towns? *A. Lisbon, Evora, Coimbra, Villa Real, Braganza, Oporto, Braga, Viana, Viseu, and Faro.*

Q. What was the population of Portugal in 1854? *A. About 4 millions.*

## THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Sardinia? **A.** The continental part of the kingdom of Sardinia is bounded by Switzerland on the north; the Gulf of Genoa on the south; the Italian states on the east; and France on the west.

**Q.** What is the position of the insular part? **A.** The island of Sardinia is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio on the north; and it is surrounded by the Tuscan Sea, in the Mediterranean, on the south, the east, and the west.

**Q.** What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? **A.** TURIN, containing about 150,000 inhabitants.

**Q.** How is Sardinia divided? **A.** Into 14 administrative divisions, 11 being continental, and 3 insular; and these are subdivided into 50 provinces.

**Q.** Name the countries of which it is composed; with their chief towns? **A.** Savoy, *Chamberry* and *Bonneville*; Piedmont, TURIN, *Alessandria*, *Asti*, *Novara*, and *Coni*; Genoa and Nice, with towns of the same name; Sardinia, *Cagliari* and *Sassari*.

**Q.** What was the population of Sardinia in 1850? **A.** About 5 millions.

## KINGDOM OF NAPLES, OR THE TWO SICILIES.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Naples? A. The continental portion of the kingdom of Naples is bounded by the Poppedom on the north; the Ionian Sea on the south; the Adriatic on the east; and the Tuscan Sea on the west.

Q. What is the position of the insular part? A. The island of Sicily is separated from Naples on the east by the strait of Messina, and it is surrounded by the Mediterranean on all other sides.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom; and what its population? A. NAPLES, containing about 418,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is the kingdom of Naples divided? A. Into 15 continental and 7 insular provinces.

Q. Name some of the chief towns in continental Sicily? A. NAPLES, *Foggia, Bari, Barletta, Reggio, Castelamare, Capua, and Gaeta.*

Q. Name some of the chief towns in the island of Sicily? A. *Palermo, Messina, Catania, Trapani, Marsala, Monreale, Girgenti, and Siragusa.*

Q. What was the population of the kingdom of Naples in 1854? A. About 9 millions.

## THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

Q. What are the boundaries of the kingdom of Greece? A. The continental portion of the kingdom of Greece is bounded by Turkey in



Europe on the north; the Mediterranean on the south; the Archipelago on the east; and the Ionian Sea on the west.

Q. What is the position of the insular part?

A. The western side of the Archipelago, and the continental part.

Q. What is the capital of the kingdom, and what is its population?

A. ATHENS, containing upwards of 31,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is the kingdom of Greece divided?

A. Into 10 nomarchies (provinces), and 26 eparchies (districts).

Q. Name the natural divisions of the kingdom, and their chief towns?

A. ATHENS; the Morea, *Nauplia*, *Corinth*, *Patras*; the islands, *Syra* and *Chalcis*.

Q. What was the population of Greece in 1855?

A. Upwards of 1 million.

#### THE ITALIAN STATES.

Q. What is the position of the Italian States?

A. The middle of Italy, extending from the kingdom of Austria to the kingdom of Naples.

Q. What are the principal states in Italy?

A. The *Papedom*, or states of the Roman Church; the grand duchy of *Tuscany*; and the duchies of *Parma* and *Modena*, with the republic of *San Marino*.

Q. How is the Papedom divided?

A. Into 7 legations, and 13 delegations, which

Q. Name some of the chief towns? *A.* ROME (the capital), containing 180,000 inhabitants; *Bologna, Ancona, Ferrara; Perugia, Benevento, Ravenna, Viterbo, Rieti, and Velletri.*

Q. What is the population of the Popedom?  
*A.* About 3 millions.

Q. Name some of the chief towns and the population of Tuscany? *A.* FLORENCE (the capital), containing 116,000 inhabitants; *Leghorn, Pisa, and Siena.* The population is nearly 2 millions.

Q. What island belongs to Tuscany? *A.* Elba, in the Tuscan Sea, where Napoleon reigned as king for nearly 10 months; in 1814-15.

Q. How many provinces are in the states of Parma and Modena; and what is their population? *A.* *Parma* has 5 provinces, and population half a million; *Modena* has 7 provinces, and population 600,000; both have chief towns of the same name as the states.

Q. What is the position and population of the republic of San Marino? *A.* Surrounded by the Roman states, its population is nearly 8000, having a capital of the same name.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND.

Q. What are the boundaries of Switzerland? *A.* Germany on the north; Italy on the south; Austria on the east; and France on the west.

Q. What is the capital of the republic; and

what its population? *A.* **BERNE**, containing about 23,000 inhabitants.

*Q.* How is Switzerland divided? *A.* Into 22 cantons, of which 15 have chief towns of the same name.

*Q.* Enumerate those cantons which have towns of the same name? *A.* *Zürich, Berne, Lucerne, Zug, Schweitz, Glarus, St. Gall, Appenzel, Schaffhausen, Aargau, Basle, Soleure, Neuchâtel, Fribourg, and Geneva.*

*Q.* Enumerate the other cantons, and their chief towns? *A.* Unterwalden, *Stanz*; Uri, *Altorf*; Thurgau, *Frauenfeld*; Vaud, *Lausanne*; Valais, *Sion*; Tessin, *Lugano*; Grisons, *Chur*.

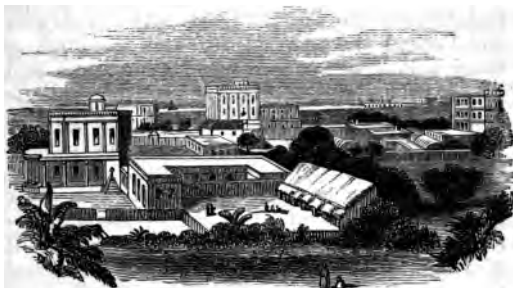
*Q.* What was the population of Switzerland in 1850? *A.* About 2,400,000.



City of London.

# ASIA.

## NATURAL FEATURES.



View of Calcutta.

**Q.** What is the situation of the continent of Asia? **A.** Within the northern and eastern hemispheres, and to the east and south east of Europe, and chiefly in the north temperate zone.

**Q.** What are the exceptions? **A.** Part of Siberia, which lies in the north frigid zone, and parts of Arabia, Hindoostan, Chin-India, and China, which lie in the torrid zone.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Asia? **A.** The Arctic Ocean on the north; the Indian Ocean and Chinese Sea on the south; the north Pacific on the east; and Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea on the west.

**Q.** What is the extent of Asia? **A.** Its length from Cape Baba in Asia Minor to East Cape in Russia, is 6880 miles; and its breadth

from Cape Severovostochnoi to point Romania in the Malayan Peninsula, 4600 miles.

Q. Name some of the seas and gulfs of Asia ?

A. The Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf, between Asia and Africa ; the Persian Gulf between Arabia and Persia ; the Chinese Sea, and the gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, south of Chin-India and China. The gulfs of Akabah and Suez, at the north extremity of the Red Sea, the gulf of Aden at its entrance, and the gulf of Omaun at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Q. Name some bays and straits, with other seas and gulfs ? A. The Bay of Bengal, between India and Chin-India, including the gulf of Martaban ; the straits of Babelmandeb and Ormuz, at the entrances of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ; the Oriental Archipelago, east of the Indian Ocean ; the strait of Malacca between the continent and the island of Sumatra, and that of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java ; the strait of Formosa between the Chinese and East Seas, and that of Behring between Asia and America. The Yellow Sea, east of China, with its gulfs, Leaotong and Pecheleé ; the Sea of Japan, and the gulf of Tartary, with the seas of Ochotsk and Kamschatka.

Q. Name the gulfs in the Arctic Ocean ?

A. Kara, Obi, and Yenisei.

Q. Name the East India islands ? A. The Sunda Islands, including Sumatra and Java ; Borneo, Celebes, and the Moluccas ; the Philippines, Formosa, Loo Choo, and Japan Islands ; with Liakov and New Siberia, in the

Arctic Ocean, and Ceylon, with the Andaman and Nicobar, in the Bay of Bengal; and the Laccadives, Maldives, and Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

Q. Name the peninsulas in Asia? *A.* Arabia, Asia Minor, India, Malaya, Corea, and Kamschatka.

Q. Name the capes and isthmus? *A.* Baba and Anemur in Asia Minor; St Andrew in Cyprus; Beyrout in Syria; Aden and Ras-al-had in Arabia; Comorin and Calimere in India; Negrais in Burmah; Shantreng in China; and Lopatka in Kamschatka. The Isthmus of Kraw in Malaya.

Q. Name the inland seas and lakes? *A.* The Caspian, between Europe and Asia, Aral and Balkash in Turkestan; Baikal in Siberia; Zurrah in Afghanistan; Zaizan in Chinese Tartary; Baktegan in Persia; and Asphaltites in Palestine.

Q. Name the table lands? *A.* Arabia, China, Mongolia, Tibet, Gobi, Persia, Afghanistan, Armenia; and Malwa, the Deccan, and Mysore in India.

Q. Name the plains? *A.* Siberia, Independent Tartary, Hindoostan, Sinde, Algezirah, and Irak Arabi.

Q. Name the rivers? *A.* The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena in Siberia; the Sagalien, Hoang-hi, Kian-Ku, and Choo-Kiang in China; the Maykaung, Meinam, Saluen, and Irrawady in the Eastern Peninsula; the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus, in India; the Tigris, Euphrates, Kisil-Irmak, Kour, Jihon, and Sirr, in Turkey in Asia.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

## SIBERIA.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Siberia, or Russia in Asia? **A.** The Arctic Ocean on the north; China and Turkestan on the south; the north Pacific on the east; and Russia in Europe on the west.

**Q.** What is the capital; and what its population? **A.** TOBOLSK, containing 18,000 inhabitants.

**Q.** How is Siberia divided? **A.** Into 9 governments, of which the principal are Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Yakutsk, with chief towns of the same name.

**Q.** What is the population of Siberia? **A.** Nearly three millions.

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Turkey in Asia? **A.** The Black Sea on the north; Arabia on the south; Persia on the east; and the Mediterranean on the west.

**Q.** What is the capital; and what its population? **A.** SMYRNA, containing 150,000 inhabitants.

**Q.** How is Turkey in Asia divided? **A.** Into 18 provinces, containing the most celebrated lands of antiquity.

**Q.** Name some of the most remarkable, with their chief towns? **A.** Asia Minor, *Smyrna*; Syria, *Damascus*; Palestine, *Jerusalem*; Me-

sopotamia, *Bagdad*; Armenia, *Erzeroum*; and Arabia, *Mecca*.

Q. What is the population of Turkey in Asia? A. About 16 millions.

#### PERSIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of Persia, or Iran? A. The Caspian Sea and Turkestan on the north; the Persian Gulf on the south; Afghanistan and Beloochistan on the east; and Asiatic Turkey on the west.

Q. What is the capital; and what its population? A. TEHERAN, containing 60,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Persia divided? A. Into 13 provinces.

Q. Name some of its chief provinces, with their capitals? A. Irak-Ajemi, TEHERAN and *Ispahan*; Azerbaijan, *Tabreez*; Khusistan, *Shuster*; Fars, *Shiraz* and *Bushire*; and *Ast-rabad*, having a town of the same name.

Q. What is the population of Persia? A. Supposed to be 10 millions, but uncertain.

#### INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES.

Q. What are the independent countries, and what their situation? A. Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Turkestan, which lie east and north-east of Persia.

Q. What are their respective capitals; and what the population of each? A. CABUL, containing 60,000; KELAT, 12,000; and BOK-HARA, 160,000 inhabitants.



Q. What is the population of these countries? A. Afghanistan, upwards of 5 millions; Beloochistan, half a million; and Turkestan, about 4 millions.

## INDIA.

Q. What are the boundaries of Hindoostan, or British India? A. The Himalaya mountains on the north; the Indian Ocean on the south; the Birman empire on the east; and Afghanistan and Beloochistan on the west.

Q. What is the capital; and what its population? A. CALCUTTA, containing about half a million of inhabitants.

Q. How is India divided? A. Into three Presidencies, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras; subject states, including Oude, Agra, and the Punjaub; native states; and the islands, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Labuan.

Q. Name some of the chief towns in the three Presidencies? A. In Bengal, CALCUTTA, *Delhi*, *Benares*, *Moorshedabad*, *Dacca*, *Bahar*, *Patna*, and *Allahabad*; in Bombay, BOMBAY, *Surat*, *Poonah*, *Hyderabad*, *Meeanee*, and *Fut-tah*; in Madras, MADRAS, *Arcot*, *Tanjore*, *Tritchinopoly*, *Coimbatoor*, *Calicut*, and *Mangalore*.

Q. Name some of the chief towns in the subject and native states? A. LUCKNOW and *Fyzabad*; AGRA and *Bhurtpore*; LAHORE and *Mooltan*; HYDERABAD and *Aurungabad*; *Nag-pore*, *Mysore*, and *Bangalore*; *Gwalior*, *Oojein*, and *Baroda*.

**Q.** What is the population of India? **A.** About 200 millions.

#### THE EAST INDIES.

**Q.** What countries are included under the name East Indies? **A.** Hither and Further India, and the Asiatic Archipelago.

**Q.** What is Hither India? **A.** Hindoostan and its dependencies, already described.

**Q.** What is Further India? **A.** The countries included under the name of the Eastern Peninsula, or Chin-India, and sometimes that of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, or Indo-China.

**Q.** What countries are these, and what are their capitals? **A.** The British Possessions, including Assam, Aracan, the Tenasserim provinces, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, the chief town being SINGAPORE, which contains about 60,000 inhabitants; and the empires of Burmah, Anam, and Siam, whose capitals are MONCHOBO, HUE-FO, and BANKOK.

**Q.** What are the chief islands, and their capitals, in the Asiatic Archipelago? **A.** Sumatra, *Acheen*; Java, *Batavia*; and Luzon, *Manilla*.

#### THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of China? **A.** Siberia on the north; India, Chin-India, and the Chinese Sea on the south; the Pacific on the east; and Turkestan on the west.

**Q.** What is the capital; and what its popu-

lation? *A.* PEKIN, containing two millions of inhabitants.

*Q.* How is China divided? *A.* According to some, 18 provinces; but they are very little known.

*Q.* Name the large divisions of the Chinese Empire, and their chief towns? *A.* China Proper, PEKIN, *Nankin*, and *Canton*; Tibet, *Lassa*; Chinese Tartary, *Cashgar*; and *Corea*, *Kingkitao*.

*Q.* What is the population of the empire? *A.* About 360 millions.

#### JAPAN.

*Q.* What are the islands of Japan; and what their position? *A.* Nippon, Sikokf, Kiusiu, and Jesso, separated from Chinese Tartary by the Sea of Japan.

*Q.* What is the capital; and what its population? *A.* JEDDO, containing a million of inhabitants.

*Q.* What is the population of the empire? *A.* About 25 millions.

# AFRICA.

## NATURAL FEATURES.



Caravan.

**Q.** What is the situation of the continent of Africa? **A.** To the south-west of Europe and Asia, and chiefly within the torrid zone; the exceptions being Egypt, Barbary, and Algeria, in the north temperate zone; and the Cape Colonies in the south temperate.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Africa? **A.** The Mediterranean on the north; the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean on the south; the Red Sea and Indian Ocean on the east; and the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

**Q.** What is the extent of Africa? **A.** Its length from north to south about 5000 miles; and its breadth from east to west about 4600 miles.

**Q.** Name some of its seas, gulfs, and bays? **A.** The Red Sea and Gulf of Aden; the Mozambique Channel between its south-east coast and Madagascar; the Gulf of Guinea, contain

ing the bights of Benin and Biafra, on the west ; the Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes on the north ; St Helena, Table, False, and Algoa Bays on the south ; and Delagoa and Sofala on the south-east.

*Q.* Name some capes, head-lands, and promontories north of the equator? *A.* Capes Ceuta, Blanco, Carthage, and Bon, in the Mediterranean ; Capes Spartel, Cantin, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, Verde, Roxo, Sierra Leone, Palmas, Three Points, and Formosa, in the Atlantic ; and Cape Guardafui in the Indian Ocean.

*Q.* Name some south of the equator? *A.* Capes Lopez, Negro, Frio, and Voltas, in the Atlantic ; Capes False, Lagullas, and Natal, in the south ; and Capes Corrientes, St Sebastian, and Delgado, in the east.

*Q.* Name the islands belonging to Africa? *A.* Madeira and Porto Santo, the Canaries, and the Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast ; Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St Thomas, and Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea ; Madagascar, Bourbon, and Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean ; the Comoros in the Mozambique Channel ; and Socotra near Cape Guardafui.

*Q.* What are its mountains? *A.* The Atlas range between Barbary and Sahara ; the Abyssinian range, covered with snow ; the Kong in Eastern, and Kilimandjaro and Kema in Western Africa ; the Jebel-el-Kumri in the interior ; and the Nieuvelt in the Cape Colony.

*Q.* What are its plateaus, plains, and deserts?  
*A.* The desert of Sahara, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Nile ; the plateaus of

Egypt and Nubia ; and the great basin of Lake Tchad in Central Africa.

Q. What are its rivers ? A. The Nile in the north, about 3500 miles long ; the Senegal and the Gambia, which water Senegambia ; the Niger, in Nigritia, about 2300 miles long ; the Orange river and the Zambesi in South Africa.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS

### NORTHERN AFRICA.

Q. What countries are included under the head of Northern Africa ? A. The region of the Nile, including Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia ; Algeria, Morocco, and the Barbary states.

Q. What is the capital of the region of the Nile, formerly Turkey in Africa, and what its population ? A. CAIRO, in Egypt, containing about 300,000 inhabitants.

Q. Name the divisions of Egypt, and their chief towns ? A. Lower Egypt, *Alexandria* ; Middle Egypt, CAIRO ; and Upper Egypt, *Siout*.

Q. Name the chief towns in Nubia and Abyssinia ? A. Nubia, *Khartoum* and *Sennaar* ; Abyssinia, *Adowa*, *Axoum*, and *Gondar*.

Q. What is the capital of the French colony of Algeria ; and what its population ? A. ALGIERS, containing about 95,000 inhabitants.

Q. What are the chief towns in the empire of Morocco ? A. MOROCCO, the capital, containing about 80,000 inhabitants, *Fez*, *Mequinez*, *Rabatt*, *Sallee*, *Mogadore*, and *Tangier*.

*Q.* What are the Barbary states, nominally under Turkish rule, and their chief towns? *A.* *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, with chief towns of the same name.

*Q.* What is the population of northern Africa? *A.* About 20 millions.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA.

*Q.* What countries are included under the name of Central Africa? *A.* Eastern and Western Soudan, sometimes called Nigritia, or Negroland, which is surrounded by deserts, Sahara or the Great Desert being on the north, the Libyan desert and Abyssinia on the east, Upper Guinea and unexplored regions on the south, and Senegambia, with its neighbouring countries, on the west.

*Q.* What are its chief towns, and their population? *TIMBUCTOO*, with 100,000 inhabitants; and *Saccatoo*, with 80,000 inhabitants; but these estimates are conjectural.

#### WESTERN AFRICA.

*Q.* What are the countries included under the name of Western Africa? *A.* The native states and European settlements.

*Q.* Name the native states in Upper Guinea, with their chief towns? *A.* In Upper Guinea are the following kingdoms: *Ashantee*, *COOMASSIE*; *Dahomey*, *ABOMEY*; and *Benin*, with a capital of the same name; and the free state of

Liberia, *Monrovia*. In Lower Guinea, Loango and Congo, with capitals of the same name.

Q. What are the European settlements in Western Africa? A. The English, SIERRA LEONE, CAPE COAST CASTLE, and *Bathurst*; the French, *St Louis* and *Goree*; the Dutch, *El Mina* and *Axim*; and the Portuguese, *St Paul de Loando*, Angola; and *St Philip de Benguela*, Benguela.

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Q. What countries are included under the head of Southern Africa? A. The Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Kaffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

Q. What are the chief towns and population of the Cape Colony? A. CAPE TOWN, with a population of 24,000; *Stellenbosch*, *Malmsbury*, *Zwellendam*, *Caledon*, *George Town*, *Uitenhage*, *Graham's Town*, *Fort Beaufort*, *Port Elizabeth*, *Worcester*, *Beaufort*, *Graaf Reynet*, *Somerset*, *Colesberg*, *Craddock*, *Albert*, *Alice*, and *King William Town*.

Q. What are the chief towns of the colony of Natal? A. PIETERMAURITZBURG, and *Port D'Urban*.

Q. What are the towns in Kaffraria and the Hottentot country? A. Large collections of mud cabins formed of twigs and earth; such as *Lattakoo*, *Mashow*, and *Kurrichane*.

Q. What is the population of the British colonies in South Africa? About 400 thousand.



## EASTERN AFRICA.

Q. What countries are included under the head of Eastern Africa? A. The Portuguese settlements of Sofala and Mozambique, and the native states of Zanguebar, Ajan, and Adel.

Q. What are the chief towns of the Portuguese settlements? A. MOZAMBIQUE, *Quilomane*, and *Sofala*, on the sea coast; with *Senna* in the interior.

Q. What are the chief towns of the native states? A. Zanguebar, *Magadoxo*, *Mombaz*, and *Quiloa*; Ajan, *Brava*; Adel, *Berbera*.

Q. What is remarkable about Sofala? A. It is supposed to have been the place whence Solomon's ships brought him gold by the way of the Red Sea. To this day, its exports are slaves, ivory, and gold dust.

## AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Q. Name the islands off Western Africa, and their chief towns? A. The Madeiras, *Funchal*; the Cape Verde, *Mindello*; the Canaries, *Santa Cruz*; and St Helena, *James' Town*.

Q. Name the islands off Eastern Africa, and their chief towns? A. Madagascar, *Tananarivo*; Bourbon, *St Denis*; and Mauritius, *Port Louis*.

Q. What is the population of the African islands? A. About five millions.

# NORTH AMERICA.

## NATURAL FEATURES.



Niagara.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of North America? **A.** The Arctic Ocean on the north; the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pacific on the south; the North Atlantic on the east; and the North Pacific on the west.

**Q.** What is its extent? **A.** Its length from north to south is 4817 miles; and its breadth from east to west 3614 miles.

**Q.** What are the gulfs, bays, and straits, in the north? **A.** Hudson's Bay and Strait are connected with the arctic seas by Fox Channel, Fury and Hecla Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Wellington Channel; and with Baffin's Bay, by Lancaster Sound, terminating in James' Bay, which runs into Rupert's

Land. Baffin's Bay is connected with the North Atlantic by Davis' Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Jones' Sound, Lancaster Sound, and other sounds and inlets in the north frigid zone.

*Q.* What are those on the east coast? *A.* The Gulf of St Lawrence, estuary of the river of that name, contains the islands of Anticosti, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, with others; the Bay of Fundy separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick; the Gulf of Mexico is south of the United States, and with the Caribbean Sea surrounds the West India Islands on the west and south; the former contains also the Strait of Florida and the Bay of Campeachy; and the latter, the Bay of Honduras, the Mosquito Gulf, and the Gulfs of Darien and Venezuela; all in the North Atlantic.

*Q.* What are those on the west coast? *A.* The Gulfs of Panama, Tehuantepec, and California; with a number of small bays and sounds extending from California to Behring's Strait.

*Q.* What are the peninsulas in North America? *A.* Melville, Boothia, and North Somerset in the arctic regions; East Main, Labrador, and Nova Scotia in the British territories; Florida, United States; Yucatan, Central America; Lower California and Alaska on the west coast.

*Q.* What are the capes? *A.* Icy Cape, Point Barrow, Bathurst, Parry, Felix, Adelaide, Renel, Clarence, Hay, Adair, Roper, Walsingham, and Enderby, in the northern regions; Chudleigh, Labrador; Sable, Nova Scotia; Cod, Charles,

Hatteras, and Lookout, United States; Sable Point, Florida; Catoche, Yucatan; Gracias-a-Dios, Blanco, Corrientes, and St Lucas in the south.

Q. What are the Isthmuses? A. Mexico, including Panama, Tehuantepec, and Guatemala; Florida, Alaska, and Nova Scotia.

Q. What are the mountains and plateaus? A. The Rocky Mountains, the Apalachian range, and the Ozark chain. In the plateau of Anahuac, are the lofty volcanoes Jorullo, Orizaba, and Popocatepetl, the latter being nearly 18,000 feet high; in the plateau of Central America, the altitude varies from 5500 to 200 feet.

Q. Name some of the rivers and lakes? A. The Mississippi, 4000 miles long; the Missouri and Ohio, which fall into it, being respectively 2500, and 1000 miles long; the St Lawrence, which runs through the Lakes Superior, Huron, and Ontario (as the St Louis), ends in an estuary 100 miles broad at its embouchure, or mouth; the Nelson, the Churchill, the Mackenzie, and the Coppermine rivers in the north; the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Potomac on the east; and the Columbia, the Sacramento, and the Colorado, on the west.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Q. What are the boundaries of British North America? A. The Arctic Ocean on the

north ; United States on the south ; North Atlantic on the east ; and Russian North America and the Pacific on the west.

Q. Name the countries and their chief towns in British North America ? A. Upper Canada, OTTAWA and *Toronto* ; Lower Canada, *Quebec* and *Montreal* ; New Brunswick, *Fredericton* ; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Islands, *Halifax* ; Prince Edward Island, *Charlotte Town* ; Newfoundland, *St John* ; Hudson's Bay Territory, *York Fort* ; and British Honduras, *Belize*.

Q. What is the population of British North America ? A. About 3 millions.

#### RUSSIAN NORTH AMERICA.

Q. What is the position, and what the chief town, of the Russian territory in North America ? A. East of British America, and New Arkangel.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

Q. What are the boundaries of the United States ? A. British America on the north ; the Mexican states and the Gulf of Mexico on the south ; the Atlantic on the east ; and the Pacific on the west.

Q. How is the country divided ? A. Into 6 Eastern, 5 Middle, 9 Southern, 11 Western, and 7 Territorial States, besides the district of Columbia, which contains WASHINGTON, the capital, containing upwards of 40,000 inhabitants.

Q. Name the Eastern States and their chief towns ? A. Maine, *Portland* ; New Hampshire, *Manchester* ; Vermont, *Bennington* ; Massachu-

setts, *Boston* ; Rhode Island, *Providence* ; Connecticut, *Newhaven*.

Q. Name the Middle States, and their chief towns? *A.* New York, *New York* ; New Jersey, *Newark* ; Pennsylvania, *Philadelphia* ; Delaware, *Wilmington* ; Maryland, *Baltimore*.

Q. Name the Southern States, and their chief towns? *A.* Virginia, *Richmond* ; North Carolina, *Wilmington* ; South Carolina, *Charleston* ; Georgia, *Savannah* ; Florida, *St Augustine* ; Alabama, *Mobile* ; Mississippi, *Natchez* ; Louisiana, *New Orleans* ; Texas, *Galveston*.

Q. Name the Western States, and their chief towns? *A.* Arkansas, *Little Rock* ; Tennessee, *Nashville* ; Kentucky, *Louisville* ; Ohio, *Cincinnati* ; Michigan, *Detroit* ; Illinois, *Chicago* ; Indiana, *New Albany* ; Missouri, *St Louis* ; Iowa, *Burlington* ; Wisconsin, *Milwaukee* ; California, *San Francisco*.

Q. Name the Territorial States, and chief towns? *A.* Minnesota, *St Paul* ; New Mexico, *Santa Fé* ; Oregon, *Oregon* ; Utah, *Salt Lake* ; Washington ; Kansas ; Nebraska.

Q. What is the population of the United States? *A.* About 23 millions.

#### THE MEXICAN FEDERAL STATES.

Q. What are the boundaries of the Mexican Federal States? *A.* The United States on the north ; the Pacific and Central America on the south ; the Gulf of Mexico on the east ; and the Pacific on the west.

**Q.** Name those provinces whose chief towns have the same name? **A.** Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quererato, San Luis, Vera Cruz, Zacatecas, Colima, Tlascala.

**Q.** Name those whose names and chief towns are different? **A.** Coahuila, *Saltillo*; Chiapas, *S. Christobel*; Guerrero, *Tixtla*; Jalisco, *Guadalajara*; Mexico, *Toluca*; Michoacan, *Morelia*; New Leon, *Monterey*; Sinaloa, *Culiacan*; Sonora, *Ures*; Tabasco, *S. Juan Baptista*; Tamaulipas, *Victoria*; Yucatan, *Merida*; Lower California, *La Paz*; Federal district, MEXICO, the capital, containing upwards of 200,000 inhabitants.

**Q.** What is the population of the Mexican Federal States? **A.** More than 7 millions.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of Central America? **A.** The Mexican Federal States on the north-west; the Isthmus of Panama on the south-east; the Caribbean Sea on the north-east; and the Pacific on the south.

**Q.** How is it divided? **A.** Into five independent republican states, and one protected state.

**Q.** Name them with their chief towns? **A.** Guatemala, *New Guatemala*; San Salvador, with a chief town of the same name; Honduras, *Truxillo*; Nicaragua, *Leon*; Costa Rica, *San Jose*; Mosquito Territory, *Grey Town*.

**Q.** What is its population? **A.** Upwards of 2 millions.

## THE WEST INDIES.

**Q.** What is the position of the West India Islands? **A.** The great gulf between North and South America.

**Q.** How are they divided? **A.** Into the Leeward or Greater Antilles, and the Windward or Lesser Antilles, sometimes called the Caribbees.

**Q.** Name the islands which belong to Great Britain, and the capital of each? **A.** Jamaica, *Spanish Town*; the Bahamas, *Nassau*; the Virgin Islands, *Broad Town*; Trinidad, *Port of Spain*; Grenada, *St George*; St Vincent, *Kingstown*; Barbados, *Bridgetown*; St Lucia, *Castries*; Dominica, *Roseau*; Antigua, *St John*; Montserrat, *Plymouth*; Barbuda, Nevis and Redonda, St Kitt's and Anguilla.

**Q.** Name those of Spain? **A.** Cuba, *Havannah*; Porto Rico, *St Juan*.

**Q.** Name those of France? **A.** Martinique, *St Pierre*; Guadeloupe, *Point-à-Pitre*; Desirade, and Mariegalante.

**Q.** Name those of Denmark? **A.** St Thomas, Crab Island, St Jan, and Santa Cruz.

**Q.** Name those of Holland? **A.** St Martin, St Eustatius, Saba, and Curaçoa.

**Q.** Name that of Sweden? **A.** St Bartholomew.

**Q.** Name that which is independent? **A.** Hispaniola, including the districts of Hayti and St Domingo.

**Q.** What is the population of the West Indies? **A.** About 3 millions.



# SOUTH AMERICA.

## NATURAL FEATURES.



Throwing the Lasso.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of South America? **A.** The Caribbean and Atlantic Seas on the north; the Strait of Magellan on the south; the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west.

**Q.** What is its extent? **A.** Its length from north to south is 4800 miles, and greatest breadth 3300 miles.

**Q.** What are its bays and gulfs? **A.** The bays of Panama, Marena, Pisco, and Choco, and gulfs of St Miguel, Trinidad, Penas, and Guy-aquil, on the west; the gulfs of Darien, Venezuela, Triste, and Paria, on the north; the bays of Todos-os-Santos, Espiritu Santo, and gulfs of San Matheos and St George, on the east.

**Q.** What are its mountains? **A.** The *Cordilleras*, containing the Columbian, Peruvian, Bolivian, Chilian, and Patagonian Andes, of

which the highest peaks are Chimborazo, more than 21,000 feet high, Sorata, Illimani, and Aconcagua, about 24,000 feet high.

*Q.* What are its plateaus, plains, and rivers ?

*A.* The plateaus of Quito, Pasco, Titicaca, and El Despoblado, whose heights are respectively 9000, 11,000, 13,000, and 14,000 feet ; the plains of the rivers Orinoco, Amazon, and De la Plata, whose lengths are respectively 1600, 2500, and 2350 miles, are extensive, and form vast llanos or savannahs, and pampas.

*Q.* What are its lakes ? *A.* Titicaca, nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level, and covering 3800 square miles ; Maracaybo, and Patos, each nearly 5000 square miles.

*Q.* What are its islands ? *A.* Tierra del Fuego, separated from the continent by the Strait of Magellan ; Staaten Land, the Falklands, the South Georgian, the Galapagos, the Lobos, the Chincas, and Juan Fernandez, with others.

## POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

### THE NORTHERN REPUBLICS.

*Q.* What are the Northern Republics ? *A.* Those which once formed the Republic of Columbia, New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

*Q.* Name the number of provinces in each, and the chief towns ? *A.* New Granada, 7 provinces, BOGOTA ; Venezuela, 13 provinces, CARACCAS ; Ecuador, 3 provinces, QUITO.

*Q.* What is the united population of the Northern Republics ? *A.* Upwards of 4 millions

## EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of the Empire of Brazil? **A.** Venezuela, Guiana, and the Atlantic on the north; La Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay on the south; the Atlantic on the east; and Bolivia and Peru on the west.

**Q.** What is the capital, and what its population? **A.** RIO-DE-JANEIRO, containing nearly 300,000 inhabitants.

**Q.** How is Brazil divided? **A.** Into 21 provinces, of which some, with towns of the same name, are, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Rio-de-Janeiro, Paraíba, and São Paulo: and some with towns of different name; Bahia, *São Salvador*; Minas Geraes, *Ouro Preto*; Rio Grande do Sul, *São Pedro*.

**Q.** What is its population? **A.** Upwards of 6 millions.

## THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of the Argentine Confederation? **A.** Bolivia on the north; Patagonia on the south; Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Atlantic on the east; and Chili on the west.

**Q.** How is it divided? Into 13 confederate states, of which 10 have chief towns of the same name, Cordova, Catamarca, Corrientes, Mendoza, Rioja, St Jago, St Juan, Santa Fe or *Paraná* (the capital), San Luis, and Tucuman.

**Q.** What is the population of the Republic?  
**A.** *Less than a million.*

## THE WESTERN REPUBLICS.

Q. What are the Western Republics? *A.* Chili, containing 13 provinces; Bolivia, 7 provinces; and Peru, 13 provinces.

Q. What are the chief towns? *A.* Chili, **SANTIAGO** and *Valparaiso*; Bolivia, **CHUQUISACA**, *Cochabamba*, and *La Paz*; Peru, **LIMA**, *Callao*, *Guamanga*, and *Cuzco*.

Q. What is the population of the whole? *A.* Nearly 6 millions.

## THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

Q. What are the Southern Republics? *A.* Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Patagonia.

Q. What are their chief towns, and the population of the whole? *A.* *Buenos Ayres*, *Assumption*, *Monte Video*, and *St Julian*; population about 2 millions.

## GUIANA.

Q. Where is Guiana, and how is it divided? *A.* In the north of South America, and it is divided into British, French, and Dutch Guiana: it is often improperly included under the name of the West Indies.

Q. What are their chief towns, and the population of the whole? *A.* Demerara, *George Town*; Cayenne, *Cayenne*; Surinam, *Paramaribo*: population, 200,000.

# OCEANIA.

## AUSTRALASIA.

Q. What islands are included under Australasia? *A.* Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, &c.

Q. How is Australia divided? *A.* Into four principal colonies, Eastern Australia, or New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Q. What are the chief towns of these colonies? *A.* New South Wales, SYDNEY; Victoria, MELBOURNE; South Australia, ADELAIDE; Western Australia, PERTH.

Q. What is the chief town of Tasmania? *A.* HOBART TOWN.

Q. What is the population of the whole? *A.* About 400,000 thousand.

## POLYNESIA.

Q. What islands are included under Polynesia? *A.* New Zealand, and the Auckland, Chatham, Friendly, Society, Marquesas, Caroline, Ladrone, Sandwich, and many other islands.

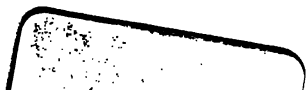
Q. How is New Zealand divided? *A.* Into three parts, New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster.

Q. What are its chief towns? *A.* *Wellington*, AUCKLAND, the capital, New Plymouth, Nelson, Lyttelton, and Dunedin.

Q. What are the principal islands in the other groups? *A.* Sandwich, *Hawaii*; Society, *Tahiti*; *Friendly*, *Tongataboo*; and Pitcairn Island.









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